

Peace Matters Will Rest With Allied Powers

LONDON.—Prime Minister Churchill stepped a direct answer to a question whether Germany had sought peace during recent days, and rejected a demand for assurance that no armistice would be notified when and if such a moment arrives.

Rhys Davies, Labour member who asked the question, said: "I am interested in bringing the war to an early close, do you think it fair that this parliament should not be told if and when the Germans are proposing to lay down their arms and the conditions under which they would be prepared to lay them down?"

"The German government made no proposals to lay down their arms and what is the reason?"

Mr. Churchill replied: "Such matters as they are at any time would first of all enter immediately into the proposed inter-departmental discussion. We should not be entitled to discuss any matters of that kind except purely military surrendered from the front."

"On anything which touches peace negotiations and so on, we would communicate 'we shall immediately communicate' with our Russian and American Allies and the house would have to wait necessarily until these discussions were taken place."

They will be taken, he said, "as far as the Government is concerned, which is vested in the executive."

Evelyn Walkden, another Labour member, broke in to declare that one soldier's life is more valuable than many lives in parliament, and we have to stop shooting first and talk afterwards."

"That sounds very good," Mr. Churchill agreed. "I like it very much."

Just returned from the western front, Mr. Churchill was given a rousing ovation when he entered the chamber.

GREATEST DRIVE

Is How Germans Described Allied Attack Across the Rhine

MADRID.—The Germans say the Allied drive across the Rhine is "the greatest military operation of modern times" ever launched Europe.

These quotations were sent to the evening paper Alcazar by Joaquin Rodriguez, last of the Spanish correspondents in Berlin.

According to Rodriguez the artificial fog used by the Allies was "of a density hitherto unknown, which last for three hours."

FEAR FOR SAFETY

Red Cross Loss Contact With Thousands Of War Prisoners

BERN, Switzerland.—Fear for the ultimate safety of war prisoners has increased and captured French workers in Germany is increasing as the eastern and western offensives clamp a tighter grip on the Reich.

The Red Cross, which has lost contact with hundreds of thousands among the 15,000,000 prisoners and workers in Germany,

SELF-GOVERNMENT

PARIS.—The French cabinet has voted greater autonomy for French Indochina within a "French imperial union." Under the new statute, the Indo-Chinese would have their own government chosen both from native and French residents, under the presidency of the governor-general.

MAY BE EXTENDED

OTTAWA.—Official quarters said there was a "reasonable prospect" that the deadline for payment of personal income tax for 1944 would be extended beyond Aug. 30, but for the deadline was extended to August 31 to facilitate the purchase of victory bonds in the spring campaign.

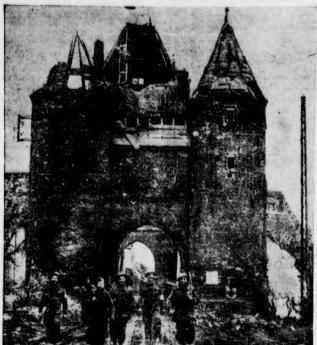
FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER

LONDON.—Moscow radio quoting Budapest press reports, said the Germans had killed Dr. Nicholas Kallay, former Hungarian premier. Kallay, 58, had been deported when the Germans occupied Hungary in March last year and installed a puppet regime.

PROVED TOO SLOW

LONDON.—The Blackburn Aircraft factory has stopped producing the Fairey Swordfish, open-cockpit plane which has had a long career with the fleet air arm. The Swordfish has proved too slow for combat under modern conditions.

Canada's poultry population is said to be six times greater than its human population.



OLD ROMAN CITY FALLS TO ALLIES—A German prisoner is escorted by British guards through the gate of the old Roman city of Xanten, which was captured by British and Canadian forces.

IN FIRST ATTACK ERROR IN JUDGMENT

Tanks Of South Alberta Regiment Assaulted Hochwald Regt

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY—First tanks to assault the Hochwald defence lines in the big battle west of the Rhine

ment which rolled its armor across both Eifel ridges.

The regiment shared in the fighting to clear Hochwald approaches to the R.A.F. airfield at Marchen. It took a square of high ground east of Uden; the other two regiments which were in the front line.

"Our greatest obstacles in the Hochwald battle were mud, mines and anti-tank obstacles, all well covered by German fire," said A. F. Coffin, "but the regiment was first into Hochwald and last out. We did a lot of the cleanup on the south part with the infantry."

AKARS PROTEST

JEERUSALEM.—The Arab population of Palestine went on a one-day general strike, throughout the country as a protest against the government's proposal that the majority of Jerusalem should be held by a Moslem, a Jew and a Christian in turn every three years.

PROMOTED

OTTAWA.—Eric P. H. Keeler, 42, Montreal, who commanded an artillery group in Canada's first major battle in Normandy, has been promoted to the acting rank of major general, defense headquar-

ters announced.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

For Accidental Bombing

LONDON.—The government has expressed regret to the Netherlands for the "deplorable" accidental bombing of a residential area of Rotterdam by the R.A.F. on March 10.

It was promised that disciplinary action

would be taken against fliers responsible for what was described as an "error of judgment".

At Washington, Sir Gerald

is special advisor to Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States. He was formerly British high commissioner to Canada and is a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Great Britain could not hope to compete with the mass production of the Americans, Sir Gerald said. She simply did not have the capacity to do it.

The only way Britain could compete would be through the production of quality goods.

Getting Britain established

would mean that she would have to go short of consumers' goods for some time after the war. With Canada, Great Britain could import foodstuffs and export such things as chinaware, rugs, luggage.

The job done, the regiment was told to send a trap of tanks with armored cars and Sherman Highlanders from Hochwald to the south of the Hochwald corridor. The trap, led by Lieut. S. E. Caseley of Charlottetown, went through the ragged 30-hour battle which the Argentines had fought to hold open the gap.

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AT INVESTITURE IN HOLLAND—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, Gen. Bernard Montgomery (left) and Lt.-Gen. Gen. Omar Bradley (right) during the investiture held in Holland recently. Marshal Montgomery presented British decorations to American officers and Gen. Eisenhowe presented American decorations to British officers.

Great Britain Must Build Up Post-War Trade

REGINA.—When Great Britain begins to compete her industry to a post-war basis her consideration will be the need to compete as a whole rather than that of the individual, said Sir Gerald Campbell, envoy extraordinary at Washington, when interviewed while passing through Regina en route to Ottawa, where he will

be on his way through to Ottawa, where he will

In order to build up her industry, Great Britain would first of all need money, Sir Gerald said. As Britain did not want to borrow, she would have to have the equivalent money by exporting—which in turn would mean that she would have to import raw materials to make the export products. It was a vicious circle, and it is precisely what Great Britain

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INDUSTRIES OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Depend Mainly On Agricultural Products For Prosperity

Except for Trinidad, which has a petroleum industry, and British Guiana, which exports bauxite, gold and diamonds, the British West Indies depend mainly on their agricultural industries, of which the chief is sugar. In many colonies the land suitable for agriculture is limited, most of it being on steep slopes where the clearing of the land has resulted in bad erosion. Rainfall is unevenly distributed and some areas are subject to periodic hurricanes.

Sugar production reached its highest point of prosperity in 1929, thereafter slow decline set in. As a result of the recommendations of a commission of enquiry into the sugar industry in 1929, a grant was given to establish or re-establish a system of colonial sugar certificates, and protection was given in Canadian markets under the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement. Sugar production increased from 367,000 tons in 1929 to 620,000 tons in 1939, partly as a result of increased efficiency in an effort to reduce the cost of production and partly because of the application of new types of lands in Jamaica and Trinidad on which bananas or cocoa could no longer be grown owing to disease. The banana crop has been badly affected by banana disease and leaf spot but it has not been crippled by the war owing to the action of the British Government which for many years has sought to have a large proportion of the banana crop regardless of whether it was possible to export it or not. In August 1941 a severe hurricane severely damaged banana plantations and severely greater amount of coconut trees, orchards and buildings. A grant of \$784,000 was made by the British Government for rehabilitation of the banana industry and interest-free loan of \$4,716,000 for general agricultural rehabilitation.

Other crops include sea-island cotton, citrus fruits, spices, tobacco and coffee, etc., and there is a small amount of minerals such as copper, manganese, tungsten and nickel.

The war has emphasized the necessity for greatly increased local production of foodstuffs and much effort is being made to establish agriculture on a mixed farming basis with emphasis in animal husbandry. Instead of a concentration on one type of specialization, special attention will be paid to soil conservation, reafforestation, the encouragement of contour planting, contour hedging, etc., and the settling of small farmers on pieces of land as smallholders. Sir Frank Stockdale reports that every encouragement has been given to the organization of farmers' associations and that administration of agricultural policy should be determined by the economic and social needs of the community and must be understood and readily accepted by the people.

The food of the people of post-war Britain will be largely imported. The staple food—parched—polished rice was brought from the Far East in large quantities, and salt fish and white flour formed a large part of a diet of doubtful value, high in carbohydrates, low in protein. The proposed south MacLeod irrigation area in Alberta, and other irrigation schemes in the prairie provinces have taken a high place.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

INTENTION

The consciousness of good intentions is the greatest solace in this Fortune. Cicero.

The Father is secret in unseen to the plain sense; but he knows all things and rewards according to motives not according to speech—Mary Baker Eddy.

Men are more accountable for their motives than for anything else. Integrity, integrity consists in the motives, that is in the affections—Archibald Alexander.

He who would arrive at the appointed end must follow a single road and not wander through many ways—Seneca.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation and makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine—Feveron.

He gains no wind that has not a port in view. But drifteth vanity with a listless crew. The fighting heroes for him with firm hold him—

No storm or breakers can give overwhelm—Don Seitz.

The first trade union newspaper published in Canada appeared in 1872 in Toronto.



TANKS ADJUST ROCKET RACKS—Members of a tank crew of the U.S. Third Army, make final adjustments on rocket launching racks just before the flaming charges were sent rearward toward the enemy. Evergreen branches camouflage the vehicle.



COBLENZ CAPTURED—A view of the captured city of Coblenz, one of the Rhine bridges may be seen in foreground and part of the waterfront of Ehrenbreitstein, town opposite Coblenz on the Rhine.

Land For Soldiers

Has Been Surveyed In British Columbia By P.F.R.A. Engineers

Between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of land have been surveyed in British Columbia by P.F.R.A. engineers for the settlement land administration. Most of this land has been located in the fruit growing belt in the interior, and will ultimately be divided into ownership holding from 10 to 20 acres.

The work done by P.F.R.A. men was checked by George Spence, director of P.F.R.A. and E. L. Gray, supervisor of water development, who returned to Revelstoke after a short stay in the Okanagan valley.

They reported that most of the land set aside for veterans in B.C. was in the Okanagan valley near Keremeos and Kamloops, and that a number of lands suitable for mixed, but not fruit, farming have been under survey in the West Kootenay district. Irrigation for this project will be from mountain streams upon which the water will be used for hydroelectric power.

Some of the water will be pumped from the larger rivers and lakes. Mr. Spence and Mr. Gray also visited the proposed south MacLeod irrigation area in Alberta, and other irrigation schemes in the prairie provinces.

Housing Program

Post-War Britain Will Require 1,250,000 Houses

A total of 1,250,000 houses is needed for post-war Britain, said a white paper housing.

If the government's first objective—to afford a separate dwelling for each family which fails to have one—is realized, some 750,000 houses are needed.

Second objective is the rapid completion of the social clearing and slum clearance program. To remove houses already condemned as unfit and to abate overcrowding, a further 500,000 dwellings, are required.

UNBREAKABLE LENSES

Spectacle lenses and lenses for cameras and instruments can now be made of synthetic resin. Thanks to a recently perfected process of "case-hardening," they can be treated scratch-proof. Hitherto this has been a drawback to the use of artificial resins for lenses. The new hardening process is similar in its way to the case-hardening of steel and allows resins suitable to produce spectacle lenses that are both unbreakable and unscratchable.

Water in an automobile engine is not to keep it cool, but to keep it from getting excessively hot; a hot engine is more efficient than a cool one.

Caddis worms obtain food by creating nests in the water to catch small organisms.

Long Way From Home

Florida Governor Eats Kingsville Bird Sanctuary Goose

Word has reached the Jack Miner Sanctuary, Kingsville, stating that the German Ambassador had been shot in Florida. The shooter was so surprised to find a band on the leg of the goose that he gave the bird to the Governor of the State.

The goose had been handled personally by Jack Miner two years ago and on one side of the hand was a verse from the Bible which read, "As I met him he was dead." But the German established a new verse. Then ordered the German to kill and clean the chicken. The Polish girls were told to sit down beside the kitchen table. They themselves were more comfortable while the exposure of the Herrenvolk did the mortal jobs.

GOLD PRODUCTION

Great mines find little nuggets grow. Within four days of discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1886, annual production of gold from all sources in Canada had increased to 1,000,000 fine troy ounces valued at close to \$28 million. Last year estimated output was nearly 2.9 million ounces valued at over \$111 million.

An adult weighing about 175 pounds breathes 23,010 times in 24 hours.

A New Deal

Canadians Saw That German Farmer Did The Menial Jobs

Matt Halton of Fischer Creek told a good story in a recent report from the Canadian Press. During the day German village had been bombed. A fat German farmer whose house had been taken over by our troops was going to make a good fellow of himself if he could get back to his farm with the help of three Polish land girls and had been living on the fat of the land. He ordered the girls to kill and dress a chicken as fast as they could. Then he got the chickens established a new verse. Then ordered the German to kill and clean the chicken. The Polish girls were told to sit down beside the kitchen table. They themselves were more comfortable while the exposure of the Herrenvolk did the mortal jobs.

OVER CENTURY OLD

An ear of corn 129 years old is now on exhibit at the Royal Ontario Museum. It is well, with eight rows of kernels, and was grown in 1816, the summer of exceedingly cold weather.



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

A FIGHTING FAMILY—Here is Pte. Minnie Howe, of Collingwood, Ont., with her fighting son, Lt.-Cpl. James Howe, photographed in England. Howe, the mother, is a cook with No. 43 Company, Canadian Women's Army Corps in London. She came to England in May to join her two sons on active service. Tragically, one son, Lt.-Cpl. James Howe, was killed last October in Belgium. James, with two wood stripes, is spending a furlough 30-day leave with his mother. His sister, June, is on duty in Washington, D.C., with the C.W.A.C.

Here Is The Answer

Why Field Marshal Montgomery Named His Dog Hitler

A London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, who wondered why Field Marshal Montgomery chose the name Hitler for one of the two dogs he keeps at his residence, has learned the answer. It seems that the dog was a gift to "Monty" from the BBC war correspondents at the front. They had some difficulty in finding one to their liking, ultimately they heard of a French breeder who had some young terriers on sale. They had all been kept back, but the prospective purchasers had passed on, so one was purchased.

The breeder had a habit of calling all pedigree dogs born in a particular year by a name, according to a publication letter. The letter he chose in 1939, S. Montgomery's small terrier had been named Sheik. To Monty, when the dog was presented to him, Schick suggested an abbreviation of Schickgruber. Hitler he became from then onwards.

Life Insurance

Sales Of Ordinary Life Were High In Month Of February

February sales of ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland accorded well, \$46,339,000, according to figures compiled by the life insurance sales research bureau and announced by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

By provinces the sales were as follows: British Columbia, \$3,671,000; Alberta, \$3,193,000; Saskatchewan, \$2,057,000; Manitoba, \$2,009,000; Quebec, \$1,960,000; Ontario, \$11,833,000; New Brunswick, \$1,086,000; Nova Scotia, \$626,000; Prince Edward Island, \$448,000; Newfoundland, \$88,000; total, \$49,100,000.

The figures, based on reports which represent 87 per cent of the new ordinary life insurance written in Canada and Newfoundland. They do not bring into force and do not include dividend additions, re-insurance acquired, pension bonds without insurance, annuities, group of whole-life business.

Noises were greatly magnified when heard in the engine room. An underwater explosion which would sound loud enough to could sound like the world coming to an end down below.

To reach Sailor Gies' station on an LST, one often used to go below deck to the engine room. Through the hull and down the lengths of ladders. After the 19th rung there is nothing but a shirt barge and a thin deck-plate to keep out the "singin' deep."

Sailor Gies' most exciting experience was not in battle at all. On the day before last new year's his LST was caught in a storm that soon separated the craft from its escort.

"We were 75 miles from the ship and every time the ship would lurch from the bottom of a trough, the tanks would crash against the deck," he said. "The noise of those tanks crashing is nothing but a shirt barge and a thin deck-plate to keep out the 'singin' deep.'

Sailor Gies' crew were told to stay topide in case of emergency, and a distress was sent.

The captain estimated his position—which later turned out to be about 50 miles off the coast of Norway.

"We were in rather dangerous seas. On Sailor Gies' ship, only three tanks broke loose and were damaged. Other ships had all of theirs broken up in some way."

The storm got so bad that all the sailors were told to stay topide in case of emergency, and a distress was sent. The captain estimated his position—which later turned out to be about 50 miles off the coast of Norway.

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Saved The Day

How President Roosevelt's Daughter Saved Problem Of Birthday Cake

President Roosevelt spent his 63rd birthday aboard ship on way to Yalta. The day produced a minor crisis, solved by Mrs. Boettiger, his daughter, and her companion, as his personal secretary. Mrs. Roosevelt's chef had baked a fancy birthday cake. So had the cooks for the officers' mess. It looked as though one bunch of cooks were going to be disgruntled until Mrs. Boettiger, on an idea—three more cakes in different sizes. All five were stacked up in tiers. Four were labeled: First term, second, third and fourth. The fifth was a tiny, round, round cake marked "I". It produced plenty of laughs and plenty of cake for officers and crew.

ANNIXUS TO PLEASE

In back of America, inside a box of K ration, Pfc. Edward L. Ingle, 2nd Armored Division soldier from Winton, Ind., found a piece of hard candy wrapped in paper reading, "good man and soldier." He was asked, mentioning that he didn't care much for hard candy, reports "Stars and Stripes." In France, in another K ration, Ingle came across the same address wrapped around caramel.

WELL BELTED

The earth is belted with more than 300,000 miles of submarine cables, 100,000 miles of telephone wires and 5,000,000 miles of telegraph cables.

There are no railways in Afghanistan, merchandise is transported by camel or pony.

U.S. SAILOR RELATES SEA EXPERIENCES

Has Been In Two Invasions But Didn't See Them

He's been in two invasions and in the "Anglo" ferry—but he hasn't seen them. That is except for an occasional glimpse when he sneaked up "top-side" and took a look around. When he was at his best, J. D. Gies, motor sailor, was in the first class of the U.S. navy, would be in the same room, where he would get a play-by-play account of what was going on from his top-side shipmates.

"One thing about being in the navy is that you're saluted lots of times with a grin, 'we don't have to worry about being hit. Just once, and it would have been all over us.' Before he left for the United States he was in London, England, two years ago.

He has been in the American navy for over two years, 26 months of that time, that is, landing ship tanks, he was with one of those craft that he took part in the invasions of Elba and southern France, and made 26 trips bringing in supplies to the Azores beachhead.

His ship was one of the lucky ones. They often used to hear stories that the sailors said that working in the engine room while "all hell was breaking loose" outside was often as tame as actually seeing the action. Some of the men that he worked with used to take pictures of all their planes on one system

—to find out what was happening. Others preferred not to listen to such reports about planes diving on the boat.

Noises were greatly magnified when heard in the engine room. An underwater explosion which would sound loud enough to could sound like the world coming to an end down below.

To reach Sailor Gies' station on an LST, one often used to go below deck to the engine room. Through the hull and down the lengths of ladders. After the 19th rung there is nothing but a shirt barge and a thin deck-plate to keep out the "singin' deep."

Sailor Gies' most exciting experience was not in battle at all. On the day before last new year's his LST was caught in a storm that soon separated the craft from its escort.

"We were 75 miles from the ship and every time the ship would lurch from the bottom of a trough, the tanks would crash against the deck," he said. "The noise of those tanks crashing is nothing but a shirt barge and a thin deck-plate to keep out the 'singin' deep.'

Sailor Gies' crew were told to stay topide in case of emergency, and a distress was sent.

The captain estimated his position—which later turned out to be about 50 miles off the coast of Norway.

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Just One Word

Would Have Made Big Difference With Chamberlain And Churchill

The Toronto Telegram says if Chamberlain had been right—if these two men—Chamberlain and Churchill—had been more popular acrobats, Chamberlain the Peacockman, in all probability the judgment of the public on Churchill would have remained what it then was—"brilliant," you know, but very erratic."

MADE NO DIFFERENCE

At a recent wedding in Flin Flon, Man., the bride was a Canadian and of Danish descent, a widow of the late Captain of Canada, reports the Canadian Churchman. The groom, who was Polish, belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church. The best man was an American Mormon, and the maid-of-honor Jewish. So they went to the Anglican Church for the wedding.

LUCKY SQUIRRELS

Becoming that have a highly developed sense of smell which enables them to find their food when they need it, squirrels do not have to remember where their nuts are hidden.

2614

**"IF YOU SEE ANYBODY
LOOKING FOR A GOOD BULL,
I'VE GOT ONE FOR SALE!"**

Passing along to your neighbors that you have a bull or a horse or a bunch of bunches of seed oats for sale is advertising.

If you wanted to give your advertising message wider distribution, you'd have it printed in the local paper.

That is exactly what the advertisers are doing in this issue—letting the known what they have to market.

They can't afford to misrepresent their goods, because if the price of sheep, prices soon gets around. To continue selling, an advertiser must have a reputation for honest dealing. He is entitled to a customer's prompt payment as he gives the purchaser his money's worth.

Advertising contracts are issued so that the render a service both to the seller and the buyer. It pays to advertise... and it pays to read the other fellow's advertisement.

Local & General

T. B. Laing was a Calgary business visitor on Friday last

Mrs. H. Hunt and daughter, Phyllis, were Calgary visitors on Thursday and Friday last.

Mr. Bert Woods has accepted a position in the telephone office at High River.

E.O. Francis and Dale Foxon spent a few days last week at Drumheller, where they visited with their uncle, Mayor F. Foxon.

Word has been received from Vancouver that Mrs. C. Moorehouse is improving and doing well.

A Whist Drive and Social Evening will be held in the Anglican Church basement in Carbon on Monday, April 23rd. Everyone welcome.

Mrs. Maude Craddock was renewing acquaintances in Carbon for a few days, after spending the winter across the line. She expects to move to her new home at Calgary shortly.

Mayor and Mrs. S. J. Garrett and family were Calgary visitors last week Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wood and family left on Monday for High River, where they will make their new home.

Pte. Norman Raussey arrived in Carbon last Wednesday from overseas to spend a few days with friends in the district.

About six inches of snow fell during the weekend, commencing early Sunday morning. On Monday the sun shone brightly and by Wednesday noon the snow was practically gone.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ward and family, who have farmed in the district for the past four years, left on Tuesday for Stanmore, Alta., where they will again take up farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Foxon and Francis, accompanied by Mrs. F. Bessant, were at Carbon on Monday, where Mr. Foxon attended a Red & White meeting, and Mrs. Bessant met her son, Cyril, of Penetton, who stopped at Carbon enroute to Edmonton.

C. H. Nash was a business visitor to Drumheller on Tuesday

Mrs. M. Reid and infant son, of Turner Valley, are visiting with Mrs. Skerry.

Mrs. Wm. Oliphant of Victoria, arrived on Monday to spend a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williamson.

At time of going to press, we learn that Mr. Steen Madges passed away at the Drumheller Hospital. Full particulars will be published next week.

Mr. R. R. Thorburn has received a card from Mr. and Mrs. J. Castiglione stating that they have bought a home at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver, and like it very much.

For Sale—John Deere Model D Tractor; Massey-Harris 6-ft. Tiller with universal motor.

Apply Herman Salski,
1½ miles north of Ardlebank School
S.E. 36-29-24-4

Wanted—Five hundred bundles
of Green Feed. Apply
J. Briggs, Carbon

It is a mistake to think you are creating a market if you only take it away from somebody else.

The man who is alive to his opportunities never has to kill time.



The men working in the mines in Western Canada must be kept employed at full time all through the Spring and Summer months if there is to be sufficient

COAL

If there is no work for the miners, they will take other work.

Coal mined during the next few months can be hauled by the railways from the mines to dealers' yards. Later in the season the railways will be busy carrying grain.

See your dealer at once and have him fill your bin as soon as possible.



DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister

WCS

The Business Of Farming Requires

RESERVES



"READY MONEY" is the common term for what businessmen call "Reserve Funds". In any language, "Ready Money" is a handy thing to have.

None realize this need more than a farmer :: for in the business of farming there are so many times that extra money is needed... for bills that must be met :: to take advantage of opportunities... "to turn a dollar" with profit.

There are many times when a farmer needs "extra money". Without a reserve fund he must either sell something "for what he can get for it" or borrow, if he can get a loan.

Victory Bonds provide a safe and convenient form in which to keep savings until needed. Victory Bonds earn double bank interest. When you have Victory Bonds you can get a loan from any bank at any time without any formality, and the interest the bonds earn pays a large part of the interest on the loan.

Victory Bonds can be bought for cash which you have saved or bought on convenient deferred payments when money as you get it.

Buy Victory Bonds to provide a reserve of working capital for your farm. Buy them, too, to help maintain your country's war effort. They pay interest these two ways.

Farmers always need "extra money" at seed time...



"Extra money" is needed to pay harvest hands...



You can often make a profit if you have cash to buy young animals...

Get ready to buy
Victory Bonds

8th VICTORY LOAN Opens April 23rd.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

5-27

At the North Pole in 1908

Perry was as lost to the world as Ericson in the year 1000



At the South Pole in 1934

Byrd was in constant communication with Washington

When Peary's ship slipped over the northern horizon the silence of years enveloped him. He was as out of touch with the world as had been Leif Ericson when, over 900 years before, the Viking sailed southward over the approximate route Peary took into the Arctic night.

Byrd, sailing from a modern world of Industry and Enterprise, had a different experience. Any hour of the day or night, any hour of the year, two thousand miles from human habitation, Byrd conversed easily with the world as you do with your neighbor.

Unshackled initiative discovered radio and made it available at such a low cost 8 homes out of 10 enjoy it.

Canadian Utilities Limited